with O, must be circular; therefore, the central ellipsoid must be one of revolution. The last is a *non-sequitur*, because, as we have seen, if O is on the normal to a circular section, it satisfies the condition that the two parallel sections normal to d, one with centre at O and the other with centre at g, the centre of mass of the body, shall both be circular. Poinsot's reasoning shows no more than that O must be on a normal to a circular section of the central ellipsoid; it does not show that this circular section must be a principal section, although he gives that as his conclusion.

It must be confessed that, while it was shown above that under certain conditions there are four points for which the momental ellipsoid has two circular sections at right angles to each other, the analysis does not show conclusively that there are *only* four such points. We have discovered all such points as are situated on normals to central circular sections, but are there no such points elsewhere?

ON THE MASS OF TITAN.

By Prof. Ormond Stone, University of Virginia, Va.

There is a numerical error in the value of a_6 as given on page 169, Vol. III of this journal. The correct value is approximately $-\frac{1}{2}a_3^2$. The introduction of this in equation (19), p. 166, adds other appreciable terms, the largest of which is $-3a_3a_6 = \frac{3}{2}a_3^3$. If, also, we take into account the term $m'P_0$ in ν, we may, in the place of equation (31), write

$$(2a_3P_0 + P_3)\,m' = \left[1 - 9\left(\frac{n' - n}{n}\right)^2\right] a_3,$$

approximately; whence

$$m' = \frac{1}{4617}.$$

This change in the mass leads, of course, to corresponding changes in the values of the coefficients a_1, n_1, etc.